SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

Amusements To-Day. Grand Opera House-The Kerry Gov. Matthew Baverly's Theatre—The Magic ellipp-r. Matines. Roster & Binl's Gardon—Courses. Roster & Bint's Gardon-Courert. As w York Aquarium H. M. S. Pinters. Matines Theatre Comique-Halligan Guard Cowder. Matthew Wallack's Theatre-Woulfert's Boost. Matthew

Chief Judge Church.

Our highly esteemed contemporary, the Albany Evening Times, publishes a sketch of Chief Judge CHURCH, several columns in length, enlogistic of that eminent jurist, and recommending him for Governor.

This seems almost like a work of supererogation on the part of the Evening Times. The life of Judge CHURCH is as familiar as household words to the good people of this State. His ability and his fidelity to principle have been fully established by his political and judicial career. We do not see how any one can reasonably doubt that he would make an excellent Governor. But there are two difficulties in the way. The first is that the TILDEN and ROBINSON men want Gov. Robinson for another term; and the second is that the TILDEN and ROBINSON men do not want Judge CHURCH.

The TILDEN and BOBINSON wing of the party is very powerful out of this city. Could Judge CHURCH be elected without their help?

That is an important question. We should hate to lose the Chief Judge from the bench of the Court of Appeals to convert him into a defeated candidate for Governor.

The Republican State Convention. The Republicans hold a Convention at Saratoga on Wednesday next for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor. Never before in the history of New York were all these officers chosen at the same time. The like event will not occur again till the year 1891. It is natural, there-

fore, that an unusual degree of interest

clusters around the pending contest. The interest reaches even beyond this phase of the struggle. The whole Legislature is to be elected. The Senate now to be chosen will take a part in naming the successor of Mr. KERNAN, our present Senator In Congress. Moreover, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Superintendent of State Prisons, and the heads of the Banking Department and of the Common School system, together with a majority of the Canal Appraisers, the entire Board of State Assessors, and a great number of other offices, will depend upon the result of the pending State contest.

It will be perceived that the nominee for Governor constitutes only one-seventh of the officers to be chosen. Nevertheless, he will be the central figure in the list. Whose name will the Republicans place at the head of their ticket? This question is easier asked than answered. It now looks as if ALONZO B. CORNELL would lead on the first ballot in the Convention, with WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON close behind him, while POMERON www and STARIN and several ended with a straight heat between Connelly and Robertson. There is a talk of dark horses; and the young blood, George B SLOAN of Oswego, and the spavined usg, Hamilton Fish of Putnam, are mentioned in this category. But, as the field now appears, it is likely to be either Con-NELL OF ROBERTSON, though SLOAN would be a strong candidate.

Can the Republicans elect their State ticket? Perhaps if the only officer to be chosen were a Governor, they might make an unfortunate nomination and break down in the canvass. But there are to be six other candidates, who will serve as braces to the head of the ticket; and they will greatly strengthen it, whatever may be its complexion.

the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Syracuse a week from next Wednesday. If the delegates to the latter assemblage thoroughly arouse themselves and stir Weiting Hall up into an old-fashloned quarrel, and succeed in breaking off and throwing away one large corner of the organization, and wind up by nominating a candidate for Governor whose name will intensify the quarrel, we should not be surprised to see the Republicans carry the State in November.

Pocket Borough States.

Nevada is nominally represented in the Senate by WILLIAM SHARON and JOHN P. JONES, both of whom really belong to San Francisco, though the former credite himself to Virginia City, and the latter to Gold Hill. SHARON has rarely appeared in his seat since he first procured it, and Jones has become an habitual absentee; but, in spite of this failing, he was recently reelected, and is now in the beginning of a second term. Encouraged by the success of his colleague, Sharon seeks a reelection, and, between the Senators who hold over and the Representatives who may be persuaded to come over, the Legislature will probably be amiable enough to gratify his ambition. In that case, he will continue to be known as the Senator whose absence is so chronic that the Secretary of the Senate refuses to honor his drafts for salary which, for four years past, have been made with unfailing regularity from San Fran-

Nevada and Nebraska were brought in as States to serve a partisan purpose, and to strengthen the hand of the Republican majority in the Senate. The former was admitted by what may be called the lightning process. The Enabling act passed March 21, 1864, and the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln declaring the admission was issued Oct. 31, 1864, seven months afterward. The population was then put down on the largest count at 6,857, yet Nevada had as many Senators as New York, Penusylvania, or Ohio, besides one Representative in the House, with a fifteenth part of the ratio required for other States. Every new State is entitled to at least one member, with or without the requisite number under the

apportionment. Nebraska, with ten times the population of Nevada, was denied admission until the policy of reconstruction was about to be carried out. The Enabling act passed April 19, 1864, soon after that of Nevada; but the act of admission was only proclaimed March 1, 1867. The population was estimated to be about 60,000 in round numbers at that time. The political investment in these two

turned out better than the experiment of increasing the representation in the South has done. They have returned Republicans, with the exception of Benator Tiprox, who could not stand the exactions of Grantism and supported Gree-

adrift at the first opportunity. The en-franchisement of the negroes added about thirty members to the South's representation in the House and in the Electoral Colleges. The Republican managers, when they rushed that policy through, could see no limit to their possession of office; and it did not occur to them that excess, misgovernment, corruption, and plunder of the people's taxes, would beget reaction, and that when reaction came in barnest their lofty pyramid of pretension would topple over as it

Wages and Cost of Living in France.

It is known that the working population is, on the whole, more prosperous in France than in any other European country, although this general statement has, of late, been subject to grave exceptions in certain callings and localities. Nothing would be more interesting than a comparison of the French artisan's condition with that of his fellow workman in the United States, and this is one of the ends which the de facto Secretary of State undertook to compass by his so-called inquiry into the state of labor. The real object, however, of his superficial researches seems to have been to persuade American mechanics that they ought to be not merely eatisfied, but enchanted with their existing circumstances, inasmuch as they, according to Mr. EVARTS, not only earn more but can live more cheaply than is the case elsewhere in the world. That is the conclusion advanced in the official letter summing up the consular reports; but the facts returned from France are extremely hard to reconcile with the complacent theory. Upon close sesutiny, figures and deductions of the State Department turn out to be very slenderly supported by the statistics furnished by its subordinates, whose zeal, we apprehend, has in more than one instance outrun their discretion. We propose, therefore, to neglect the convenient summary which Mr. Evants has obligingly prepared for us, and to see for ourselves what the income and outlay of French workingmen are said to be in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other places of industrial importance.

We will begin with those districts where the earnings of labor appear to be the least considerable. In Rouen, which is called the Manchester of France, cotton spinners receive for ordinary work 75 cents a day, and wool spinners 80 cents, the maximum rate for superior skill in these vocations being about a dollar. Cotton weavers obtain but 65 cents, while by shawl weavers \$1 and sometimes \$1.30 may be earned. Turning to other trades, we find that the average remuneration of carpenters is set down at 69 cents, while blacksmiths, bakers, hatters, masons, painters, and printers only secure from 58 to 66 cents. These statistics are gathered from village and country as well as town throughout that part of Normandy of which Rouen is the centre, but it is pointed out that these wages are scarcely more than one-half as large as those received in the vicinity of Paris. It is a pity that Commercial Agent RHODES could not find time to learn what poor men pay for rent and food in Rouen; but we infer, from the difference in the stipend of a day laborer when found or not found, that the minimum outlay for board and lodging is 26 cents, which, so far as we can judge by these reports, is, with one exception, the smallest

Let us pass now to St. Etienne, handle to its manufacture of ribbons, where we find weavers of plain goods gaining from 40 to 70 cents per day, or say, on an average, 55 cents, while workmen employed on the best grades of fabrics obtain from 80 cents to \$1.80. In these factories, women are paid from 50 to 65 cents for finishing and preparing goods for market. These figures are abnormally low, if it be true that the average monthly expenditure, even of farm hands, for rent and food is \$12.75. We incline to suspect some error in these data, because in Nice, where wages, as we shall see, are much higher, the mean cost of living does not reach the above-named figure of 40 cents a day.

Turning to the western coast of France, we mrst, that in the consular district of La will very much depend upon the course of Rochelle, skilled mechanics gain little if any more than do unskilled laborersmasons and carpenters, for example, earning but 80 cents a day, and printers only \$16 to \$18 per month. But here bread costs merely 21 cents per pound, and potatoes about 1 cent a quart. It is true that soup meat is considerably dearer than with us but a very little of the viand is made to go a long way in the French kitchen. According to Consul CATLIN, the farm hand, in the neighborhood of La Rochelle, on his wages of 60 cents per diem, not only supports himself and his family, but saves money. Indeed, the steady increase of capital and prosperity in the rural districts of this part of France is, we are told, a matter of gen-

eral and unceasing comment. Out of the seven reports transmitted by our Consuls in France, Mr. EVARTS apparently relies on the three just cited to supply the shadows of the picture. Certainly the returns from Nice, Bordeaux, Lyons, and Paris are of a different character. Thus in the capital of the Gironde, notwithstanding the depression which has weighed upon its trade and industry during the past two years, we find carpenters carning, on an average, \$1 a day; masons, 90 cents; bakers, 80 cents (and two pounds of bread); plumbers, \$1; brewers, \$1; printers, \$1. As regards the necessary disbursements, we note that one room may be rented for \$1.60 and three rooms for \$3 per month, while the diet of the Bordeaux artisan is limited to bread, vegetables, soup, and wine. During the last three years the price of bread has varied from 3 to 4 cents per pound, while potatoes have ruled under 2 cents a quart. How cheap wine is may be inferred from the fact that a quart bottle daily is always allowed to agricultural laborers, even when they board themselves. To approach the minimum expenditure for all purposes per diem, we must again have recourse to the differ ence in the wages of farm hands, according as they are found or not found, which, in the district of the Gironde, seems to be 15 cents We may add that a day's work here is from eleven to twelve hours, against ten hours in most other parts of France. According to Consul Gerrish, there has been an increase of nearly 20 cents per diem since 1873 in the average price of labor, while the cost of the food staples has somewhat decreased. On the whole, it would appear that the complaints of the working population in Borleaux are levelled not so much against the rates of wages, viewed in connection with the purchasing power of money, as against

for labor. Crossing to the southeastern angle of France, we find mechanics relatively well paid. Thus skilled plumbers get from \$1.20 to \$1.60 a day, journeymen tailors \$1.60. while carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths receive from 90 cents to \$1. The normal diet is Indian meal, vegetables, bread, and wine, meat being very seldem eaten. We infer that the minimum cost of living is less Lux in 1872. For this Nebraska sent him | than 30 cents a day, that sum being paid to

the deplorable contraction of the demand

the Piedmontese, who monopolize the roughest kinds of manual toll, such as road mak-Farm work in this quarter of the country is almost exclusively performed by peasant proprietors, or by cultivators who till the land on shares.

We may say here that Marseilles, curiously enough, is not mentioned at all in these reports, while the statistics furnished by the Consul for Lyons are strangely dis proportionate to the magnitude of that industrial centre. The average wages assigned to the latter city seem to us very loosely calculated, and we prefer to state the minimum and maximum rates. Thus, the earnings of silk workers range from 50 cents to \$2.40 per diem, those of cotton workers from 50 cents to \$1.20, and of glove makers from 50 cents to \$2. It appears that carpenters receive from \$1 to \$1.80, house painters from 80 cents to \$2.40, and masons from 60 cents to \$1.60. Not a word is said in this report about the cost of living in the city, but we are told that a farm laborer, with the help of his wife and children, may carn \$150 a year, while the total expenditure of such a family is computed at \$141. It is singular that Consul PEIXOTTO could not find space for an outline of the labor organizations of Lyons, considering that nowhere else in France, except in Paris, are they more extensive, coherent, and powerful. Perhaps he observed that Mr. Evants's circular avoided asking for any information on this subject.

The returns from Paris are, by comparison, very satisfactory. We premise that what may be called the minimum cost of nourishment-embracing two pounds of bread, five half pints of wine, a quarter of a pound of cheese, and a pound of meat-is 45 cents per diem. Now, as to wages, we note that carpenters, house painters, butchers, slaters, plumbers, and printers regularly earn, on an average, \$1.20 a day. Bakers are better off, obtaining \$1.33, while blacksmiths receive \$1.30, but masons and tailors only \$1. The rates paid by the city of Paris are considerably higher, reaching in the case of carpenters, who furnish their own tools, \$1.90 per diem, while house painters, under the same conditions of equipment, may carn from \$1.70 to \$2.60.

In view of these statistics, it is plain that Paris artisans are far more happily situated than their fellow workmen in the provinces. They are not stinted to a bare and precarious subsistence. They are able to secure not only more comfortable lodgings, together with more abundant and nourishing food, but some opportunities of intellectual improvement. Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the whole body of French mechanics should look to the Faubourg St. Antoine for impulse and leadership in all political movements.

The Wrangle in the Republican Party.

The Republicans are not divided by such implacable hatred as exists between the two sections of the Democratic organization, but still they have a host of candidates for Governor.

It now looks possible that no one of the prominent candidates can be agreed upon. The various factions are waxing warm in opposition to each other.

Our suggestion of Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS as a compromise candidate has not met with an assuring response. Under these circumstances we will name

them is the eloquent and accompusated arr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and the other is the brave Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, who was once left for dead on the field of battle. Against a divided Democracy it is highly

probable that either of these deserving gentlemen might be elected. If Mr. CURTIS should be nominated it should be done by acclamation, on the motion of the Hon, ROSCOE CONKLING. This would justly be regarded as the most magnanimous and graceful act of Mr. Conk-LING'S whole life. We would have his speech on the occasion reported verbatim, and a million of people would read it-if it was

Honest John Sherman says it was purely accidental that his recent remarkable ordered inured to the benefit of the First National Bank and Bank of Commerce of this city; it just happened so. What queer things coincidences are sometimes!

short and witty.

Mr. JOHN D. LONG is the HENDRICKS of Massachusetts Republicanism. Having been Speaker of the House, and having in that capacity made himself solid, as the stang phrase is, with the rising young politicians and with the No Rum end of the party, he set out to capture the Governorship. That was several years ago, and he hasn't got it yet. Last year, under vigorous pressure, he consented to take the second place on the ticket, as the only means of uniting the party against BUTLER. Naturally he expected that this self-abnegation would be remembered and rewarded this year. But now the Boston managers have discovered that there is another crisis; that it is his duty to stand aside again and play second fiddle to Mr. HENRY L. PIERCE the rich Boston chocolate maker. Mr. Long is a very good-natured man, and a loyal party but he is understood to think that this sort of thing is becoming monotonous. At all events, he hasn't yet said Yes to the modest Boston proposition, and his friends are up in arms against it.

A peculiar feature of the conflict which can hardly be said to be raging in South America, is the variable and fluctuating character of the information transmitted to the rest of the world, in regard to the events of the war. Most of the news is filtered through Peruvian channels, and the situation of the Peruviana is tinted with a roseate hue, while the Chilianswho have the reputation of being a brave and enterprising people-are represented as in a

desperate and gloomy situation. A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing at Valparaiso, says:

"The superiority in arms and discipline, with moral courage, is with Chili, and, with good management, it seems impossible that she should not come the course of the cour

Perhaps it would be well to wait for the Chillan story before forming an opinion in regard to Peru's alleged successes.

JOHN SHERMAN and others like him go about leclaiming that the blacks of the South are on their way back to slavery, and therefore FOSTER must be elected Governor of Ohio, to prepare the way for the nomination of SHERMAN by the Republican Convention next year.

From the speeches of SHEHMAN in Maine and Ohio, it might be inferred he was an original abolitionist of the Garrison type, and had always been a consistent and irreconcilable enemy of the peculiar institution, like JOHN BROWN. The record does not justify this convenient pretension, now set up for a political object. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and sixty days before the firing on Fort Sumter, he introduced the following resolution, which passed the House:

"That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people or dovernments of the non-staveholding States, have the constitutional right to lexists upon, or interiors with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union."

HELPER book " against slavery, he could not deny the fact, but he apologized for it as an in-advertence. What he did on this question be has done on all others of public interest. In 1868 he was an ardent Greenbacker, and demanded that the bonds should be paid in the currency with which they were bought. But in 1869 he went over and voted to pay the debt in gold. He has been faithful to that interest ever

since, for good and sufficient reasons. A portrait of GRANT is for sale in Albany The portrait was ordered years ago by Tox MURPHY and other cronies of the then President, but it was not finished until about the close of GRANT's second term, when-the Albany Press says-the parties who ordered it "did not feel able to pay for it." Had it been finished eight years previously, it is more than probable that the money would have been very promptly raised, and the portrait presen GRANT, who would, no doubt, have duly re-warded the donors in proportion to his cetimate of the value of the gift. As it is, the picture goes a-begging at the paltry price of \$1,500, and nobody-not even Smoon Robuson-cares to buy.

The father of cheap postage in England would seem to have a much more valid claim to tomb in Westminster Abbey than the son of

LOUIS BONAPARTE. It seems that the Russian Czar is satisfied with the vessels built for him in the United States, and wants more, and parties have arrived in Philadelphia with full authority to make extensive contracts. One or two of the vessels already remodelled here are now occupied in conveying condemned Nihilists to the Russian convict depot at Saghalien. It is noteworthy that an American firm supplied the Spanjards with the gunboats which did such effective service in running up the rivers and inlets of the Cuban coast during the recent in-surrection on that island; an American firm furnished the Turks with the rifles which did such execution at Pievna, and now the Russians. themselves have recourse to America for a supplementary navy.

Honest John Sherman boldly announces that he stands by his order of Aug. 13. The banks that profited by that order will naturally stand by Honest JOHN SHERMAN, their great and-if we can take his word for it-disinterested benefactor. He has a very judicious way of casting his bread on the waters-has Hones JOHN.

A correspondent sends us from Philadelphia an oblong piece of fine cardboard, upon which is handsomely printed the following

notice: "Of that all men would pay their debts as well as i. Then some would not delay, and others not deny."

Your Bill against Gronze W. Cutters has been examined and will be read upon application to the Office of the Public Letye, S. W. Cor. Stathard Chestnut Sts., on Satur day next, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. The trifling verbal solecism in the prose par of this formula does not detract from the beauty of the poetry or from the justice of the compliment which the great obituary poet pays to his own promptness in discharging small debts.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. If the authorities do not put a stop to the brutes, celling the fine series pelcemen, clubbing percentic and monomities exists, invaliding their vives and fourieties become into bodyons and dragging helpes women into freezes to the station houses, without any cause but merely to show their petry spite, is into time for some determined efficient or all a mee ing and form an old reshounce California vigiliance committee, and then handcaff the Commissioners together and toss them into the river for no man can see of what use they are! Join Cuminso

We are pained to find any reader of THE SUN so forgetful of its teachings as to talk in this way. Mr. CUMMINOS has evidently written his etter under excitement, the cause for which, if known, might afford a partial excuse for his truly shocking proposition. But we hope he will never again allow himself to think even for a moment of mob law as a remedy for the evils

Two Questions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I. Several gentlemen cleam that a Jew, though born here, is not eligible to the Fresidence. Is 11 to 7.

It what is the highest State or national office ever held by a Jew? I. It is not so.

II. Judali P. Benjamin, at the outbreak of the war, was a United Stams Senator from Louis-

A Name Wanted. TO THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Shy: The object of our screen is to cultivate goed baddes among boys, and to obtained their two-sides of literature. Will you give us an appropriate name for such a sacisty! Why not call yourselves the Irving Club? Washington Irving was one of the first gentle-

men of his time, and you will find his books delightful rending. Not Hongry at Breakfast.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the

morning I often feel numble to eat much brenkfast, and sometimes I do not cat my breakfast at all, having no appetite to cat. I have been intvised to try several kind appetite to cal. I have been saviers recommends a little of bitter, and one of my saviers recommends a little brandy before breakness. Although I am a temperance men I rather teel inclined to try the little brandy. But another adviser says framis before breakfast will, in a low months, destroy what little appetite I have.

Unpercomp.

Let the brandy alone-not only before brenkfast, but all day.

A Poor Rule That Won't Work Both Ways. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I see THE SER says of the Mexican Claims Commission that is is well known some of the very best claims, resting upon o doubtful or manufactured testimony, were rejected absolutely.

Now we infortunate ones are all of that opinion, and what we want to know is: Have we not an equal right with the Weil and La Abra people of have our cases turther investigated? In other words, two where aspect right to have our new craftenes examined as Mexico has to have her new evidence examined?

Equity.

Almost a Disaster.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As pasogers on the 11 o'clock express from Philadelphia t New York this morning, which ran off the track at th New tork his marning, which ran off the track at the Drove yard state, two and a hair miles from Philatel phia, on the Boltel Brook road, we desire to call attention to the bravery and herosin of Engineer Fred Copson, who, on seeing the interlaced swinners Fred Copson, who, on seeing the interlaced swinn one, pulled the cacusable negligence on the part of some one, pulled the throttle of his engine and brought it to a standstill, barely saving two cars filled with passengers from toppling over on their sides, and no doubt saving many lives.

All credit to brave young corson and his fireman. J. R. Griss, N. V. James A. Annerhong, M. D., E. Lewis, Mayor City of London, Canada.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would ike to say a few words in regard to this Coppers case. aniel Coppers has no right to be buried in Calvary cometery, for the simple reason that he is not a Cath-Genetery, for the simple reason that he is not a Catholic. He ceased to be a Catholic when he became a ree Masen. No member of any secret society can be a Catholic. He may call himself a Catholic, and attend Mass, for the time of the Catholic and Catho

One Man's Account with a Lottery. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer "Almost Persuaded" in The Ses of the 28th, I will

give my own experience as a ticket buyer eptember, 1878 ectober, 1878 \$151 The above are the exact figures in my case. I presun am in the same boat with many others. Having t exted \$150, I keep saving to myself. "Keep on till yo st your money back, then—stop!" Horary.

A Jacobs Beom. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir As the

time is approaching when it behooves all Democrats to know who are the men they are going to east their votes for allow me, as a Democrat, to suggest the name of the Hon. John C. Jacobs as a candidate for Lieutenant-Gavernor—a gentleman well sited for that important perition, and who, it neminated, will receive one of the largest majorities ever given to a Lieutenant-Sovernor.

Brookley, Aug. 28.

Michael C. Hienas.

A Pertinent Inquiry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see I deal of speculation in regard to the numinee of the Den cratic party for the coming Presidential election. would like to know what guarantee has the Democratic voter got that, should the party again be successful, the crime which put liayes in the Fresdential chair will make the momentation of what was then known as the like to know what guarantee has the Democratic voter got that, should the party again be successful, the crime which put liayes in the Fresdential chair will have commendation of what was then known as the like to know what guarantee has the Democratic voter got that, should the party again be successful. The crime which put liayes in the Fresdential chair will be successful.

A CELEBRATED CASE RECALEED.

The annulling by Mr. R. B. Hayes, at the natance and on the recommendation of Mr. G. W. McCrary, of the findings and sentence of the court martial of 1864 in the case of Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, recalls a trial that produced a profound sensation not only in the military service, but throughout the country. Mr. McCrary, in his report, gives but a neagre summary of the charges and findings in this trial, and as he has caused them to be set aside, and the name of Dr. Hammond to be placed on the retired list of the army, it will be

of interest to recall them more fully. The detail for the court included one majorreneral, seven brigadier-generals, and one colonel and brovet brigadier-general-nipo officers in all, of whom two were of the regular army and the rest were volunteers. Gen. R. J. Oglesby was President.

charge there were seven specifications. The first specification charged Surgeon-Genera Hammond with unlawfully contracting for blankets with W. A. Stephens of New York. The second, with unlawfully prohibiting Medical Purveyor Cox from purchasing drugs for the army in Baltimore. The third, with unlawfully ordering and causing Medical Purveyor Cooper to buy of W. A. Stephens blankets for the Govornment service, of inferior quality, "he, the said Brig.-Gen. William A. Hammond, then well knowing that the blankets so dered by him to be purchased as aforesaid were inferior in quality, and that said Purveyor Cooper had refused to buy the same of said Stephens." The fourth, with giving those instructions in writing, as follows: "Sir: You will please purchase of Mr. W. A. Stephens eight thousand pairs of blankets, of which the enclosed eard is a sample. Mr. Stephens's address is box 2,500, New York. The blankets are 15 per pair." The fifth, with "corruptly, and with intent to defraud the Government," giving an order to Stephens to "turn over to George E. Cooper, Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia, 8,000 pairs of blankets," whereby Cooper was induced, "at an exorbitant price, to receive of said blankets, which he had before refused to buy, 7,677 pairs," for which Stephens was paid \$35,314.20. The sixth, with ordering Cooper to at once fill up your storehouses, so as to have constantly on hand hospital supplies of all kinds for 200,000 men for six months-this supply I desire that you will not use without order from me;" and thereupon directing the Purveyor to buy to the value of \$178,000 from John Weeth & Brother, "well knowing that John Wyeth & Brother had before that furnished medical supplies to the Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia, which were inferior in quality, deficient in quantity, and excessive in price, and doing this "corruptly, unlawfully, and with intent to aid the said John Wyeth & Brother to furnish additional large supplies to the Government of the United States, and thereby fraudulently to realize large gains thereon. The seventh specification charged Surgeon-General Hammond with unlawfully directing Wyeth & Brother to send 40,000 cans of their extract of beef to various places, to wit: Cin-

This first charge was the chief one. The second charge was of falsehood in writing to Medical Purveyor Cooper, as one reason for relieving the latter from duty, and the most imperative reason, that " Halleck requested, as a particular favor, that Murray might be ordered o Philadelphia: there was nothing for Murray to do there but to take your place, King's, or

cinnati, St. Louis, Cairo, New York, and Balti-

more, sending to his office their bill for pay-

The third charge was that he unlawfully rdered Acting Purveyor Johnson to purchase 3,000 blankets of J. P. Fisher, at \$5,90 per pair. The trial continued nearly four months, and the accused was brilliantly defended by able counsel. The court found him guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed the holding any office of honor, prom. or Trust on: der the Government of the United States, President Lincoln approved the proceedings. findings, and sentence of the court, and ordered

the dismissal and disqualification.

The Judge Advocate-General, in his report of the result to the War Office, commented upon it with severity amounting to acrimony. The following was perhaps the bitterest passage in

the report: That the natural and necessary result of the acts of the cosed, as established by the record, involved a critical sociation of the Government freasury, which went allohe have called for the discussion for the service, or not be denied, but when it is remembered, as shown the proof, that this spointion was in part accomplish or the nurchase of interior medical supplies and stores the second or the second or the nurchase of interior medical supplies and stores the second or t augments the measure of his cri

Not far from the time when Gen, Fitz John Porter was granted a board to review the de elsion of the court martial in his case a like privilege was granted to Surgeon-General Hammond. The board in the latter instance found no direct evidence to establish corruption in Gen. Hammond's case and found the circumstantial evidence conflicting and some of it incomplete. Nevertheless the board fully sustained the original sentence of the court martial, largely on the ground that as the acts themselves were unlawful, the burden of proof was on the accused to show that he did not profit fraudulently by them.

Mr. McCrrary holds that this conclusion is erroneous; that the evidence does not establish corruption, and that fraudulent intent is not to se presumed; that the alleged offences simply depend on the construction of an act of Congress, relating to the Surgeon-General's power purchase supplies, and that the construction put on it by Dr. Hammond cannot be called an ict of criminality. As to the charge of falsebood, he holds it to have been the result of misunderstanding, and this seems likely

enough-in fact, this was but a minor point, Finally, it is worth noting that the name of Surgeon-General Hammond is to be placed on the retired list of the army, "without back present, or future pay, or allowance whatever.

Rarus Bought by Mr. Bonuer-A Splendid Addition to his Stud.

From the New York Econicy Post, Aug. 20

A reporter of the Evening Post called at the office of Mr. Robert Bonner this afternoon, and asked him whether the report was true that Mr. E. Simmons had purchased the trotting horse Rarus in his interest. Mr. Bonner said:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Simmons bought Rarus with the view of selling him to me. At any rate I bought the horse from him this morning and paid him for him. Two weeks ago I made Mr. Simmons an offer of a certain sum for the horse, if he could buy him, to be delivered aske and sound at my stable in this city, after the Hartford meeting. He had the chanes to make all he could by buying him under that sum. I had nothing to do with his trotting or not trotting at Hartford. Mr. Simmons was the owner of the horse and had the absolute control of him. He is the same gentleman of whom, about aftee a years ago, I nurchased Pocahontus, the mare for which I paid more than for any other horse I have ever longht including Rarus. I am sorry that he did not get Rarus so as to make a large profit on him. I did not know until Thursday evening why he was withdrawn, or that he was withdrawn. In fact, it was a surprise to me. Mr. Simmons has given his own reasons for withdrawing him, namely, that he did not was not present."

Belleve Hoepital's Had Condition. From the New York Ecentry Post, Aug. 20.

Bellevue Hospital's Bad Condition.

The pavilion known as Ward 31, a woman's ward, of Reflevee Hospital, is old a dienty. The inner side of the roof shows where rain has poured in in many places. "If you had come here on a stormy day," an efficial of the hospital said, researchy, to the reporter, 'you would have seen a crevious with the Mean they is a heavy rain the left side of the ward is anisantic. The rain pours in the rain the rooth roof as through a slave, it is necessary from to call the stretcher now and have all of the patients out this side fransferration the tright side. The excitment and the shaking up of the hisracle side. The excitment and the shaking up of the hisracle side. The excitment and the shaking up of the hisracle side. The excitment and the shaking up of them to note, and come of them may be well as the side of the nation of the side of the patients there. The impoured rain leaves the whole word dains and mucholisems. The mortality in the ward is consequently very great. If we make of the main of humanite there should be a change. If it we make of the mains of humanite there should be a change. If it is maning of humanite there should be a change. The pavilion known as Ward 31, a woman's

Straps Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Why are there no straps in the ears of the elevated railroad? A person obliged to stand in the ears without support is the like to be knowed to stand in the ears without support is the like to be knowed in the ears without support is the like to be knowed to stand in viting the property of the strains of the ears quite often, and having beard several ferroas make remarks on the subject. I hope this overlaight will be remarked.

SURT. SMYTH'S INVESTIGATIONS.

The Pire Insurance Companies that were Named in his Mysterious Report.

During the past week there has been a good deal of discussion among the officers of the fire insurance companies of this city, and a good deal of feeling shown relative to a recent act of Superintendent Smyth. A week ago this morning several of the morning papers published a partial report of the result of the ex-aminations that are being made by the Superntendent and his deputies. The summary was obtained by the Albany correspondents. The vital features of the summary were four charges against as many companies. The first was that in one company—one of the oldest in the State-the former President had been in default for more than ten years for \$40,000 or \$50,000. Of another company it was said that he stockholders of the company had been There were three charges, and under the first obliged to make up an impairment of capital of sbout \$50,000. Of a third company it was said he secretary had appropriated to himself

about \$50,000. Of a third company it was said the secretary had appropriated to himself \$10,000, and of a fourth that the cashier had atolen \$2,000. The names of the companies were withhold.

This latter fact is what aroused the insurance community. All of the companies were placed under suspicion.

On Thursday a friend of Superintendent Smyth's who is in a position to know, said that the first two companies sucken of in the report were identical, and named the Kniekerbocker as the company. The third, he said, was the Adriatic; and the fourth was withhold, as the amount was small, and the matter had, under extenuating circumstances, been arranged.

It was learned yesterday that this information was liable to do the present officers of these companies injustice. In the case of the Adriatic it was ascertained from Mr. William A. Seaver, the President, that the peculation reterred to occured at least fifteen years ago. The affair was known by only three of the officers of the company, and the loss was made good, and the defaulter was removed. The present Secretary is stocken of in the highest terms by his associate officers, and by the officers of other companies. The standing of the company was never in any way affected by the matter. It is now going out of business. The company has reinsured all its risks in the Leudon and Lancashire, and has paid off nil claims against it that have been presented.

Gomerning the Kniekerbocker, its President, Mr. Peter V. King, and Secretary E. W. Albrodeny that the company was reinsuring its risks, the following was furnished for publication:

Orrice of the Revenue for the Kenner.

was furnished for publication:

OFFICE OF THE RECEMBROCKER PIRE INSURANCE }
CHE ANY, US WALL STREET.

With the intention to contradict the state inentile some of the mornin; papers, I would advise the public that the Knick rbocker Pire Insurance Company has recently received a certificate from the Superintendent of Insurance that he found the committee of the company some dath he found the committee of the company sound and its capital unimpared. This company has not and does not intend to discontinue broades.

Peres V. King, President.

The company has written a letter to Superintendent Smyth upon the subject.

An officer of one of the largest companies in the city said yesterday that he thought he entressed the views of the majority, if not all the insurance people, in saying that there was no occasion for bringing out matters of so remote a date, that had been settled at the time they occurred, and had no influence upon the present condition of a company. He further characterized the giving of facts detrimental to a company without the name as an injustice to all the other companies.

Peru not Recruiting Canaibal Savages. The Charged' Affaires of Peru says no credit should be given to the intimation that that recruiting its forces by the employment of avages, to be armed with poisoned arrows. He deems it savage, to be armed with possence acrows. He deems it aimest idje to controllet the report. The humans manner to which Peru has carried on the war, and her treatment of the prisoners made by her, which has been characterized by the Chilian Government itself as controlle, federate, and generous, is sufficiently identified that she would not employ any such means of warfare. Furthermore, Peru is not recruiting a tail, the Government at Limahaving issued a circular to the prefects of the various departments that no more troops are needed.

English Rule.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN is deeply interested in good government. May I ask, what positive, absolute good English rule has been to hose nations that are compelled to acknowledge in way, power and domination? A nation, to be worthy of uling itself through and by its Kings, Princes, Queens, ruling itself through and by its Kings, Princes, Queens, Emperors and others, must rule its editors with majesty, power, teneficence justice and goodness. Who will dail search that the Kuglish Government has thus ruled for subjects of the Queen of Empland and Wales, of Scotland, cascalited and or Treland, rule, torsouth, those who are, subjects of the Enginees of India, those of Canada, laws been passed to "Redocked the", "Smith line" will be reflected in a subject to the Enginees of India, those of Canada, laws been passed to "Redocked the", "Smith line" will be reflected in a subject to the Enginees of India, Kingland itself, and India! Why to Engithmen, North Britions and Authoritish call for peace, and ask mi to give up agilation? There can be no peace white Rugiand makes softmes of nations that should be free, strong, rich and independent. J. McC.

A Note from Mrs. Hazard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's issue of your paper, in an article headed, "Charges against Miss Kimball," there are some errors which you will oblige me by correction. Reappears that Capt. Haz-ard gave his address as 235 West Forty-third street. That s wrong. The above is my address, but has never been his Cardain's He has never signt under my roof since the 12th day of February, 1878, when "Lena O'Brien," fills "Lena Kundle," alias "Xadeline Bray," and sev-ral other aliases, siccoeded in breaking in my ones Mas Masta A. Hazaro, 235 West Forty-third street

A Chance for the Skeptical Engineers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If "J. I.F.," who imagines I am on the "steve committee," esuits to see a mile a minute made, let him address "Engineer C. R. R. shop," and give his name and address. I metate the Long Island crames in the above invitation, and will emictive to accommodate both if they mean what they say.

An Ambittons Wrestler.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I will wrestle any man in the United States, Grace-Reman style, best two out of three falls, for any amount from one limited to five hundred dollars. Man and money ready at No. 78 Most street. P. S.-I would like to hear from Prut Wm. Miller.

Who Wants to Walk an Hour? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I do here-

y challenge any amateur in America to walk y chancing any name of the Market World like to hear from M. S. Carroll of the Baltic thio the Class.

Champion One-Hour Walker, P. O. box 1,665.

No Wonder He is Alarmed.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am in-ormed that Fred H. Noble has sent my address to Capt. Villiams. Am I in danger? Janua W. Geiffill.

The Menagerte Keeper's Statement I never knew all fully till to-day; Pin sorely troubled at the things I see-

But without besitation I must say, My ammats are all in love with mel-The lion roars when past his cage I go. The zebu whines whenever I depart; And though not curious, I would like to know

The puma follows me with langual eyes. When I distribute food among the rest And that I've seen the badger's bu When I have called him Darling I attest

If this shows not a pleurence of heart.

People may ignorantly jeer and laugh, But I have had sweet glances from the gun. Two tender tail raps from the old giraffe. And quaint advances from the kangaron. And once the Chilian limna, 'pon my word.

Behaved, when for my presence she did thirst. Like fair Dian de Pottiers, the preferred Of that late powerful menarch, Frank the Fir-Whene'er I pass the Indian leopard's eage. He sees me, cries, and makes a loving the

The sight of me subduce the camel's rage. Likewise that of the hippopotamus! The tapir shines with a more loving light Whene'er before his pen I pause at noon; I am the glory of the kilky kite.

The paradise and goal of the baboon! The wombat and the eagle, in one box, Dispute all day a sample look from me; and when I feed the for-tailed Chinese ica. Their eyes are larid with vile jestons

The inguar smiles upon me as I pass; is my petted favorite, he thinks, And the irate, club footed Javan av-Upon me gratefully and kindly winks

They love me so, how can I well refuse My best affections with them all to she Why should I spurn the sighs of cockation. More than the longing of the polar bear? Ah, no! I love them all, the coon, the hare,

I love the buzzard I have named Elaine.

And when love round me spreads such glorious feasts, I deem it wrong and outrage to foreige sinch jets for any girl who hates wild beauts, And cannot tell a tree from a sinke

Curin Joses

BUNBEAMS.

-A company of protended Zulus, on exst--Extensive frauds in the British Commi-

sgriat Department in India have been discovered. As a colleges and contractors considered to example the convergence. ment by overcharging

...The pastor and deacons of a church at latnesvitte. Texas, are said to have played poker, at hy-

-Philanthropic exclamation by Mr. G Washington Childs, A. N., in his Philadelphia Leave. H. there could only be discovered an outment that would feed the moral forces!" —Two elephants escaped from a menag-

ents ante and fity contalimit, while waiting for a quo

erie at Warrington, in England, and there was a count through the streets, by men, boys and dogs, resulting in a exeture of the beasts and the injury of two of the men. -Muki Baesi, the ablest wine drinker in Hungaria, was a guest at a recent wenting dinner. A glass holding three pints was set before him, and he was

ordinary glass was drained by the host. He obeyed, and the feat killed him.

—A Frenchman claims to have discovered. n two natural substances, mexhaustible in safare, the nears of lighting and maintaining a fire without wood or coal; a fire instantaneously lighted and extinguely causing no dust, smoke, or trouble, costing one-teath

informed that he was expected to empty it as often as a

-Baptistine Philip, a handsome young woman of Aix, in France, possened to death a woman whom she was surving, and robbed her of all she ne-sessed; killed her husband's uncle in the same way, and finally put her husband to death, after he had willed to her the property inherited from his uncle.

-A society has been formed in the Church of England to preserve intact the prayer book as it now a. On the other hand, Dean Stanley lately spoke in favor of a number of changes, and condemned the rule which forfinds the use of the burial service over "the most saintly member of the Society of Friends, or the most innocent child of a Raptist."

-Two members of the Galway Blazers, an lrish frunting club of local distinction, but \$250 on the jumping quality of their horses. In the trial Mr. Power's Inction cleared a railroad embankment, with a descent of fifteen feet, and won, although the rider of Mr. Rot kin's Droolen was ready to take the jump over a wall that had a perpendicular fall of 25 feet on the other site.

-After three medical celebrities had gone from the bedside of the Prench General X. the General rang for his man servant: "Well, Jacques, you should they seemed to differ with each other, the log at one said that they must have a little patience, and at the manual that they must have a little patience, and at the manual trace. topsy-whatever that may be-they would find out what -A girl at Hopkinton, Vt., was a cripple

from her birth until lately. The story of her care, as her family tells it, is that, while at dinner, a deadly paller and an expression of agony were observed upon her late. and she complained of a sudden and terrible path in her diseased ler simultaneously with the avvestance of a strange, shadowy form by her side. From that hour do began to recover, and she is now comparatively well. -Mr. Holloway, the prince of English pill-makers, has devoted \$1,250,000 to the erection of a colege for the higher education of women, near London

and proposes to endow it with \$500,000 exclusive of som

and, which will probably bring a great sum on boild lease. His advertising has been at the rate of \$100.00

\$150,000 a year for the last thirty years, and in Australia his pills and continent are a regular item in station say lies up in the bush -Prussia has eighteen prisons for tramps and vagrants. In 1874 there were 4,675 commitments of those institutions, but the number has increased every year, and for 1878 was 9,930. Or these, 8,575 were incoand 1,000 women. They cost the country \$650 (co) be sarned while in durance \$275,000, Many of the arrest were of capable artisans, who were really desirons of finding work. The increase in tramping in Germany is

due, as in the United States, to the business depression -Madame Grévy and her daughter have been visiting Eaux-Poines. "Nothing could be simpler or more modest," says a correspondent, "than the equipage and bearing of the wife of the President of the ile onblic. She does her utmost to pass unperceived, not withstanding the trouble taken to do her estentation homage. To a hotel keeper who gave her a bottle of his choicest wine on her arrival, she said she was accus tomed to a frugal life, and did not require at Eaux-Bonnet richer wines than in Paris."

-Old Mr. Doubleskuil, according to the Boston Transcript, heat been poring over a map for several intimites, the troubled look on his face showing that he was wrestling with a problem that had got the upper hold on him. Finally, looking up, the cloud o'erspread ing his leatures partly gone, "I understand now how these lines come here"—pointing to the parallels of lon-gitude and latitude up and down and across the Atlantic Ocean.—" for I know that Britannia rules the waves but how them lines got on shore, too, beats me." -Some time last winter a gentleman in

the northern part of Smith County, Texas, on the Salong River, was riding a pony, and as he was approaching the river a raccoon ran up and bit the horse on the leg. The raccoon repeated or continued its att few days ago the gentleman was leading the pony out of a pasture. While he was letting down the fence the pony suddenly commenced biting the rails for a fit, fell down, and in a few moments was dend. -Some of the British colonies retain the

colonies. A man over 70 years of ago has been cared in a Canadian sti for a year par, at the instance of a redi-tor to whom he ower \$222, and, what is worse, it is a se-curity defit. The creditor pays \$1 a week for the prisoner, who, in all probability, will die in hall. New York is the only one of the American States where a person can be imprisened for debt, and there the law is secon-plicated, and the costs so heavy upon the complaining

creditor, that a debtor is seldom sent to bull. -Fears of a grasshopper invasion in the Sterra Nevada Vailey have caused old initialit into ease their recollection of the devastation produced by them twenty years ago. They were remarkably intelligent in those days. When they found fallen trees across their line of march, they banked up against them to the death of three feet, toroning an inclined plane, up which marched the advancing host. On the north side of dwelliugs the insects tirus banked up died, and the inmates had to shove them up and cart them away. In some paths year they have filled the creeks and fonice the n such a degree that the cattle will not drink

-Talmage writes to the Independent that two or three American clergymen are, he unterstands, trying to belittle his party's success. They do not be leve," he says, "that we are having a great and conthunous welcome. It is enough to say to my triends to the scene everywhere is indescribably countrie. I summer is cut out from all the mouths and years of Er life as the one most pleasurable. The hands of states block aded by friends, and the 'God bb's from hundreds of thousands of people will make as better forever. Thave or gehod and between with the times afready; and such enthusiastic times I have never had before and never expect to have again. By the desoft my return I shall have spoken in an the process. towns and cities of England Ireland and Science of I can endure the banqueting and the encioneest. My party, worn out with it, have retreated from the cone, while I so far have increased in health. I can cone as much kindness as any man I know of "

-The Philadelphia tax collector endeavored to seil the building of the Young Mon's curismit Association for taxes, when the association of to prevent him. It was contended on behav-collector that such associations are not in-inpublic charity, because their elect is to evangelical religion, but the court held that holds the innotamental decirines of the CER in a legal sense, evangelical. The collectorthe money of the association being purity. block of stores to be rented the prope and could not escape taxation, because the ured to the benefit of a philanthropic society dues being charged for membership the sonot be reg., led as strictly philanthe ode, held that the charging of dues hid not affect character and purpose of the society, and so much of the property as was invested inoffices yielding an income should pay a tax much of it as was invested in the library read! and other appartenances of the society proper " empt from taxation.

-The near opening of the schools for the fall leads fluxley to say of the young pro-forced to work at high pressure by incessant petitive examinations that they are con-foreness of his, and stopplish its stermoon of Oration or Rustin University has been a timest. He trustees falling to fill the col-death of Itean Source. The fall examinati to Harvard College will commence sent. ful candidates at the June examinate man consecutation about 200. Rectice M a girls' select at Northfield. The person sity stickeds to the requestion scharge: Classification on the Total Control of Proportion is one in 1998, and in Fig. 4,000. Marie and Laurent Converse of 18, have been passed their medicings it at the Cologe of Science, Name illes, it establish a State Pennale College as a partially of Georges. The new college is a new built in England in My Homoway is instruction as will qualify students to have thous offered by the universities. A second classical course will be provided. In the contract of THE WOMEN CONDICTATION AT THE TREE IN amagazion el Loudon Viceversor en sutrained by private a miss and of the three were trained in private schools